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Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m.. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.

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7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

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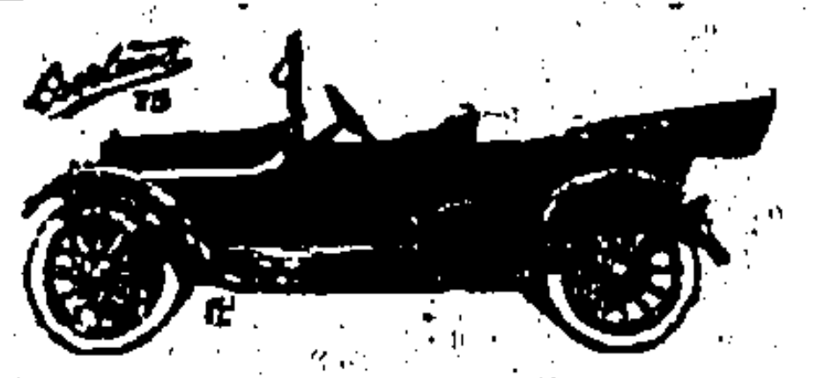

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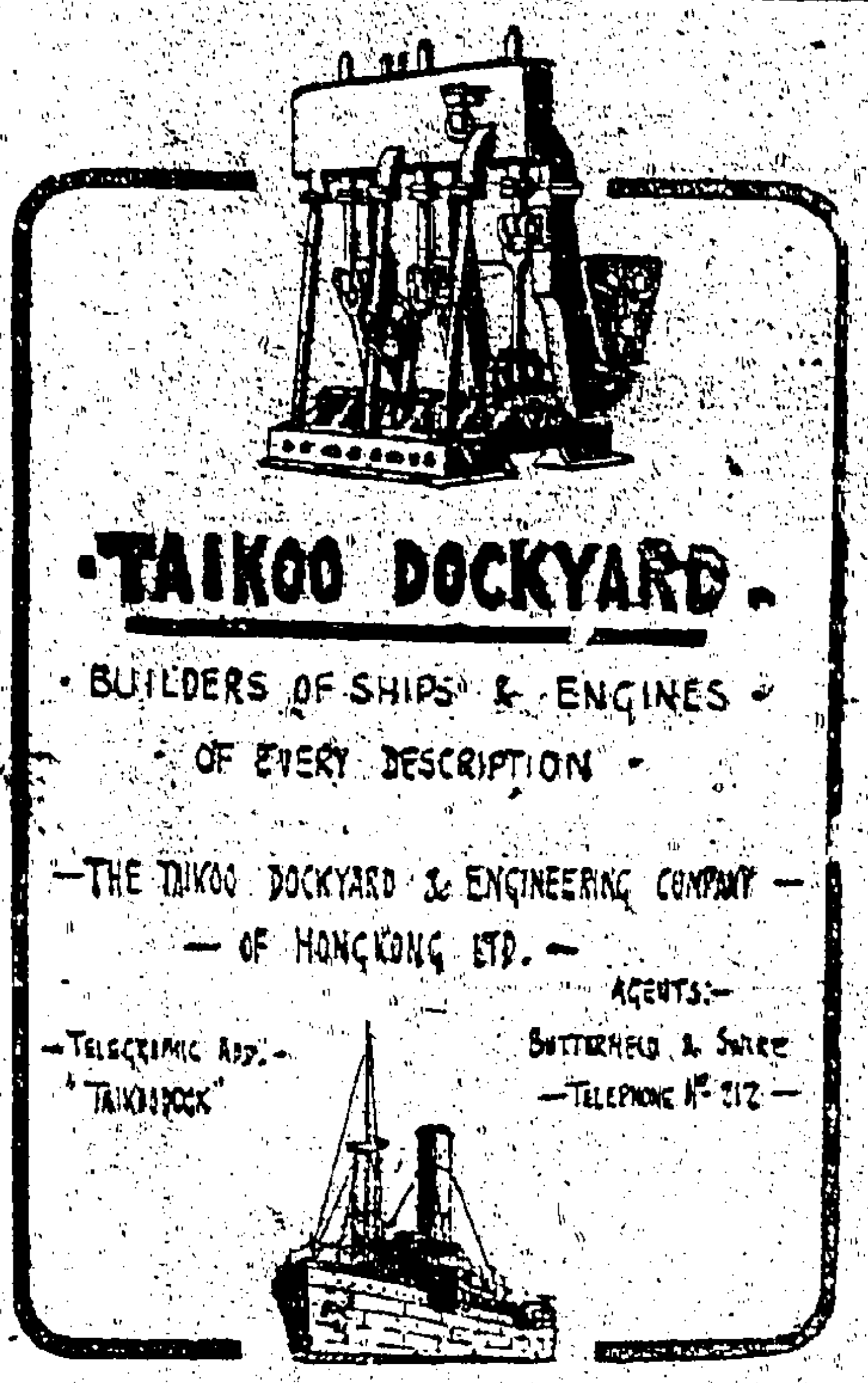
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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIAN FIGHTING ACTIVITY.

GERMANY BELIEVES ATTACKS ARE INTENDED.

A German communiqué, referring to the Russian front, states:—

Owing to the increasing pressure of the other Entente Powers, the Russian fighting activity in Eastern Galicia begins to give the impression that attacks are intended. A strong Russian destructive fire has been maintained since yesterday from the Lemberg-Brody railway as far as the heights to the south of Brzezany.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 1.

An Austrian official communique states:—

The Russian artillery activity has increased during the past few days, and became most intense on Friday afternoon, in the neighbourhood if Brzezany and Keninchy.

An enemy infantry attack, launched near Kenichy, broke down under our barrage fire.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 1.

A Russian official communique states:—Our artillery and the enemy's are most active to the south of Pripet, especially in the regions of Zolotchev and Brzejany.

RUSSIAN INFANTRY ATTACKS.

LATER.

A German official report, issued this evening, states:—

After a strong fire, Russian infantry attacks, between the upper Strypa and the western bank of the Zlotalipa, broke down under our fire.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

MUTINOUS SHARPSHOOTERS SURRENDER.

PETROGRAD, July 1.

By order of M. Kerensky, after the failure of peaceful persuasion, the 12th and 13th Divisions of Sharpshooters, which refused to "fall in," were surrounded by cavalry on June 28th at the village of Joukoff. After the village had been twice shelled the cavalry charged, whereupon 500 Sharpshooters surrendered and laid down their arms. There was no bloodshed.

AN APPEAL BY THE GOVERNMENT.

PETROGRAD, July 1.

The Provisional Government has appealed to the people of Ukraine not to follow the fatal path leading to the disruption of Russia, by seeking independence.

MR. HENDERSON'S ACTIVITIES IN RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, July 1.

Mr. Henderson addressed the local Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, explaining the British labour organisation.

RUSSIAN MISSION TO SOCIALISTS.

PETROGRAD, July 1.

M. Goldenburg, M. Rosanoff and M. Smirnoff, Delegates of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, have started on a mission to enter into *pourparlers* with all Socialist parties. They will proceed first to Stockholm and then to Great Britain, France and Italy.

ARGENTINE DEMANDS COMPENSATION FROM GERMANY.

BUENOS AIRES, July 1.

The Government is demanding compensation from Germ[illegible] the torpedoing of the Argent[illegible] *Orina and Toro.*

THE OPERATIONS AROUND LENS.

SYSTEMATICALLY PUSHING THE GERMANS.

LONDON, July 1.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the British Army in France, describing the operations around Lens, says: "Down to Thursday evening we have been systematically pushing the Germans in a north-easterly directon, by which time our line roughly ran from the fringe of Cite-du-Moulin, across the Souchez River and the Lens-Arras road, through the old trench system in front of Eleu-dit-Leauvette and bending round so as to follow the trend of the Mencourt-Avion switch. The double operations which commenced on Thursday evening, although distinct in their phases, were part of the same tactical scheme. The enemy's withdrawal from the outer defences of Lens had tended to weaken his resisting powers on the Oppy line, between that place and Souchez, and so occasion was taken to strike a blow here, with quite satisfactory results.

As a consequence of the activity of the last few days around the Lens salient and to the south of that place, we have made a substantial gain in territory and have taken something like 400 prisoners, about 20 machine guns and have killed and wounded a very large number of the enemy. Our own casualties in these operations have been light, relative to the numbers engaged and the success achieved.

On the whole, the enemy has not been fighting well, and although there have been instances to the contrary, he knows he is going backwards, and whether he is told that this is according to plan or whether he has the perception to realise that he is being beaten back, the result must equally be to produce the "under dog" feeling. More than once the occupants of trenches and posts have bolted on the advance of our men and even the orders of the higher command to economise man power to the utmost can scarcely justify such tactics.

The spirit of our own troops is indomitable and beyond praise. Here is a little episode which suffices to prove that these are not words of extravagant eulogy. A little adva[illegible] post, to the south of the [illegible] river, held by fifteen of [illegible] was the object of a sur[illegible] during the darkest hour [illegible] day night. Following [illegible] den shower of bombs, [illegible] ten of the little g[illegible] German sturmtrupp[illegible] post. The remainin[illegible] rison, standing back[illegible] stand that recalls B[illegible] noise of the bombin[illegible] brought up reinfo[illegible] Germans took to [illegible] two prisoners in the [illegible] defenders. The Germans [illegible] with them none [illegible] wounded.

BRITISH CAPTURE[illegible] IN JUNE.

LONDON, [illegible]

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig re[illegible]ports:—

There has been considerable enemy artillery activity in the Scarpe valley and the neighbourhood of Lens, and [illegible] the north of the La[illegible] river.

During June we captured [illegible] Germans, including 175 officers, [illegible] guns, including two heavy [illegible] trench mortars, [illegible]

INTIMATIONS

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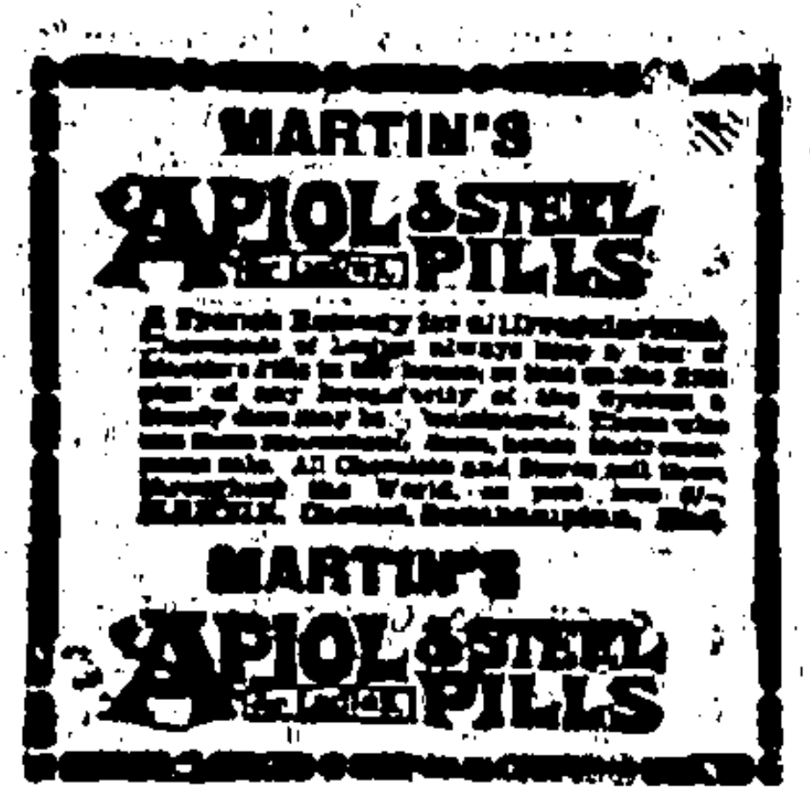

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THE BUDGET AND THE SHIPPING TRADE.

COMPLETE CONTROL OR MORE TAXATION.

The London *Daily Chronicle* in its issue of April 28th had the following special article:—

Huge profits have been earned or amassed in the shipping trade since the war. Ships have changed hands over and over again, doubling their price every time. One company has absorbed another until the whole mercantile marine has come under the control of a few combinations. Shipowners, whether private individuals or companies have taken the opportunity of getting out by accepting tempting offers, and the combine-builder has achieved his ambition. All this means that profits have been swollen and that there will be high freights after the war, in order to pay dividends on the inflated capital of the new combines.

The greatest national scandal of the war is the way in which the shipping companies have been allowed to reap huge profits from the public in exorbitant freights, and to inflict permanent injury on the commercial community by amalgamating on a basis of inflated war profits. It may be said that if the profits were high the risks were great. But the risks of loss which shipowners ran were less than the misfortunes which have befallen many other businesses because of the war. In the first place, we had State insurance of shipping for war risks, to the extent of 80 per cent., the balance being insured by a mutual insurance system. Ships which were destroyed by submarines or mines were lost in the material sense but the shipowner receives in compensation more than the value at which the ships stood in their books when war came.

The mercantile marine has rendered magnificent service during the war, but this is due to the daring and heroism of the sailors who man the ships, not to the magic of the ownership. The shipping trade was specially favoured in the matter of excess profit duty. Ordinary business had to make provision for carrying stocks at greatly enhanced prices; a ship, unlike a factory, has no stock to carry or to accumulate. While a factory or other place of business will depreciate in value during the war, ships have more than doubled, and will remain worth more in money, although, as ships, they will be less worthy in themselves than before the war.

"The Daily Chronicle" has always advocated that a higher percentage of excess profits should have been taken from shipowners than from the rest of the business community.

SHIPPING SHOULD HAVE BEEN CONTROLLED.

The thorough national policy was for the Government to have treated ships as they did railways and controlled the whole of shipping during the war. We were told repeatedly by one Shipping Committee after another, under the last Government, that this was an impracticable policy, but in the meantime the Government itself was demonstrating, not only the necessity, but the practicability of this policy, by the system of requisitioning ships, fixing freights, and directing the business. But this policy of gradual requisitioning meant the progressive enrichment of the ship-owners whose ships remained free. F sitoling establish a system of national control, the Government should then have taken all excess profits over pre-war dividends, as there would then have been no inducement to impose excessive freights. We are familiar of course with the argument that the freight rates are fixed by neutrals, not by the British shipowners, and that companies in neutral countries have earned much larger profits than the British companies. The reply to that argument is to point to the huge profits which British shipowners have earned; we are not concerned with the profits of neutrals, but the dividend left over for distribution, after making generous allowances for reserves, depreciation, and the payment of excess profits, has frequently been equal to the whole capital of the company. The percentage of increased benefit has been greatest with the smaller companies. The large concerns also show phenomenal results. Take for instance one of the largest combinations, the Cunard Company, whose accounts for 1916 have just been published. This company, after paying income tax, has set aside £1,500,000 for depreciation of ships (nearly three times as much as they did in 1915), has put £250,000 to reserve account, has carried forward £150,000, and, after paying excess profits duties, the net profit remaining was £2,501,840, as compared with £1,720,000 in the previous war year of 1915. In addition to paying a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares the company gave the shareholders a 10 per cent. bonus, in cash or in shares.

While the Government have prevented companies appealing to the public for new capital during the war they took no precautions to prevent one company absorbing another. In no department of industry have there been so many amalgamations since the war as in the shipping trade. We will mention just a few of them by way of illustration.

NEW COMBINES IN THE SHIPPING TRADE.

The Cunard Company absorbed during last year the Commonwealth and Dominion Line, adding thereby £2,000,000 to its share capital and £1,000,000 to its debenture stock. They came to a working agreement with the Canadian Northern Steamships Company, Ltd., and acquired an interest in the business of Messrs. Funch, Edye and Co., shipping agents of New York. The profit of these additional businesses are not included in the balance sheet for 1916. The P. and O. Company took over the British India Steam Navigation Company just before the war and acquired the Zealand Steamship Company in July last together with the Federal Line, the four concerns owning 1,387,000 gross tonnage. The Furness Withy Company obtained control of the Prince Line, a private concern with a subscribed capital of £600,000, on which it was paying 30 per cent. dividend; the purchase price was very much larger. The Furness Withy Company was already a huge concern, owning docks, shipbuilding yards and ironworks as well as shipping. It doubled its profits last year, earning £1,387,000 and doubled its dividend, paying 20 per cent. free of tax. A combination has taken place between the Anchor Line and the Donaldson Line, and the former company is under the control of the Cunard Company. Messrs. Petersen and Co. acquired the ships belonging to the Calliope Steamship Company and the London Marine Steamship Company. Mr P. Samuel, of Messrs Percy Samuel and Co., of London and Cardiff, has taken over the Ariadne Steamship Company which owned two steamers for which £400,000 was paid. He has also acquired the management of the Kestell Steamship Company, offering the shareholders £100 for each £50 share, and for £300,000 has purchased the Occidental and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool. There have been several interesting amalgamations in South Wales—a land of combinations in the coal trade. One of Lord Rhondda's companies, Messrs. Humphries, Ltd., for instance, which controls the Globe Shipping Company, acquired the Hazelwood Shipping Company, of Cardiff; and Messrs. John Cory and Sons, Ltd., of Cardiff, have taken over Messrs. Orders and Handford, Ltd., of Newport, paying £20 for each £5 share.

Messrs. Alfred Holt and Company, of Liverpool, who control the Ocean Steamship Company, the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, and the Blue Funnel Line, have acquired the Indra Line, Ltd., making Messrs. Holt now the largest private shipowners in the world; they own 80 ships, most of which are engaged in Far Eastern trade. A combination between the Canadian Pacific, the Allan, Canadian Northern, and Cunard Lines has been brought about for controlling shipping between this country and Canada; Messrs Elder, Dempster and Company, Ltd. have taken over the business of the Coast Line, and bought from Messrs. J. H. Welsford and and Co., Ltd., and the Gulf Transport Company their interests in the regular Gulf trade.

The most sensational purchase of last year was the acquisition of the Wilson Line by Sir J. R. Ellerman for £5,000,000. Sir Owen Philipps's group of companies have taken over the Moss Steamship Company, of Liverpool.

The Royal Mail Company has just recently acquired the business of Messrs Robert McAndrew and Company.

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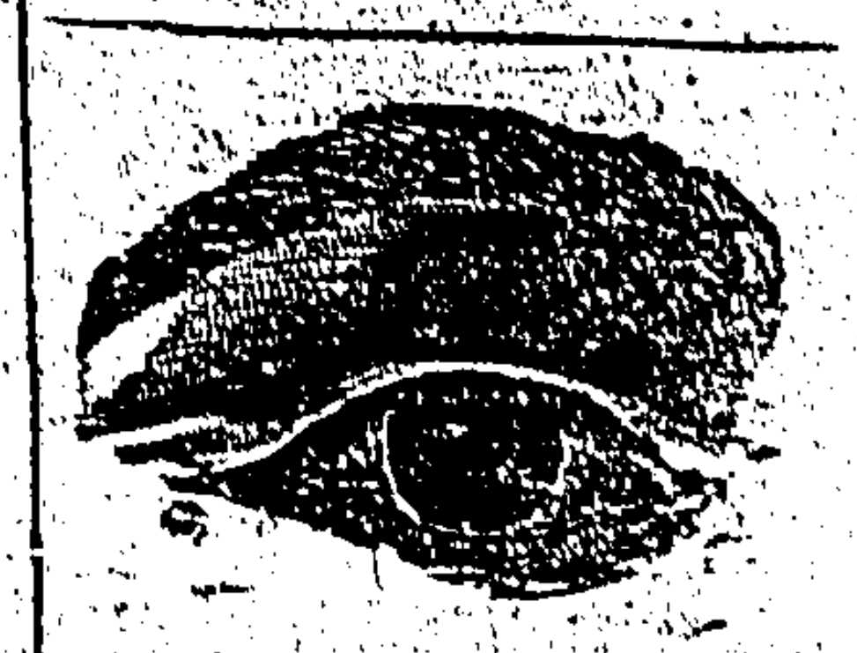

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HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 55.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	
				SPRINGS	NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	787'	86' top 70' bottom	[illegible]	7' 6"	[illegible]
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	15' 6"	7' 6"	[illegible]
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	49' 6"	14'	7' 6"	[illegible]
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	[illegible]	11'	7' 6"	[illegible]
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	230'	60	12'	7' 6"	[illegible]
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	466'	85'	20'	7' 6"	[illegible]
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	430'	84'	23'	7' 6"	[illegible]
Lamont Dock	335'	64'	16'	7' 6"	[illegible]

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS
Telephone No. 90 Hongkong

T. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MEIRION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 4th July, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of ICE HOUSE STREET,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

&c., &c.,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, Large Hall Clock, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cot, Perambulators, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 26, 1917. 1914

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
'VICTORIA.' J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON PAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 152, Wellington Street, first floor.

[1251

AGENTS.

LONDON:—WILLIAM SLATER, 42 *Great Russell Street*, W.C., F. ALGAR, 11 & 12 *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street*, E.C., T. B. BROWNE & Co., Ltd., 163, *Queen's Road, Victoria St.*, CLARKE, SON & PLATT, 85 *Gracechurch St.*, E.C., G. STREET & Co., Ltd., 30 *Cornhill*, GORDON & GOTCH, 15 *St. Bride St.*, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150 *Fleet Street*, C. MITCHELL & Co., *Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct*, E.C., D. J. KEYMER & Co., 3 *Whitefriars St.*, E.C., MATHER & CROWTHER, Ltd., 10, 11, 12 *New Bridge St.*, E.C.

SCOTLAND:—FRED. L. SIMONT, 8 *North St. David Street, Edinburgh.*

PARIS AND EUROPE, MAYENCE FENRI & Co., 18 *Rue de la Grange, Bateli, Paris.*

NEW YORK:—T. B. BROWNE, Ltd., Æolian Hall, *West 42nd Street*, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, *San Francisco.*

FOOCHOW:—BROCKETT & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney.*

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIES Co., *Colombo.*

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—KELLY & WALSH, LTD., *Singapore.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WATSON & Co., *Manila.*

SHANGHAI:—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH LTD.

JAPAN:—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., *Kobe and Yokohama.*

CANTON:—PATELL & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL LTD.,
5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

ILL THROUGH NEGLECT.

There are many people, including most women, who will take far more trouble about anyone else's health than their own. This sort of unselfishness is not really kind; it is not right. A person in bad health is always a burden in some way or another. To save others from becoming a burden, and allow one's self to become an invalid, is neither wise nor generous.

Science shows that nine-tenths of the ills which afflict mankind, and women especially, are due to poor and thin blood. This is Anemia—too little blood, and blood that is not good. From the moment you realise that new blood will put an end to a number of ailments—rheumatism, nervous weakness, indigestion, bloodlessness, and the headaches and backaches of the fair sex—you know that a remedy is in your own hands. For it is well known and proved that Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are able to make abundance of new blood, and this blood the richest and purest, such as flows in the veins of vigorous, healthy people. It is important, though, to get the genuine Dr. Williams' at shops, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, (who send one bottle for $1.50, or 6 for $8/-, post free) for substitutes do not help you.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JEBSEN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms,
DUDDELL STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is $85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & Co. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon)

on

MONDAY,

the 27th day of August, 1917,
at his Sales Rooms,
DUDDELL STREET,
Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yaumati, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 209.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is $60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, solicitors for the Liquidator or to the Undersigned:

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1839

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich, red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: $1.[illegible] and $2.25.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MINOR BATTLE AROUND LENS.

THE BRITISH SUCCESS AT OPPY.

LONDON, June 30.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We captured 247 prisoners and 12 machine-guns during last night's operations in the neighbourhood of Oppy to the south of the Souchez river.

We carried out a raid to the north-east of Croiselles and in the neighbourhood of Armentiers.

One aeroplane was brought down.

BATTLE IN A THUNDERSTORM.

LONDON, June 30.

Correspondents at Headquarters state that the minor battle round Lens to the south beyond Oppy, opened in a violent thunderstorm.

The British infantry, drenched to the skin, immediately started to attack. The ground was soon very slippery but the Canadians fought their way into Avion, the southern suburbs of Lens, driving back the enemy to the outer defences of the city across big swamps caused by floods which the enemy let loose.

The attack on Oppy was conducted by the Warwickshires and other English County regiments while to the west of Lens the Midland Regiments stormed a line of trenches belonging to the main defences of the city.

A big raid to the north of this point complete the series of sudden heavy blows which gave the enemy no time for a leisurely retirement to the inner defences of Lens.

FRENCH REPULSE DETERMINED ASSAULTS.

GERMANS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, June 30.

A French communiqué states:—

After the bloody defeat inflicted upon him last night in the region of Cerny, the enemy further attacked the positions north-east of the village and succeeded, after several fruitless attempts which cost him heavily, in again penetrating the first line of elements from which the French had driven him.

The Germans launched a particularly violent attack on the same night to the south-east of Combeny. Several battalions of special assaulting troops were engaged and made several attempts to carry the salient of the French line on both sides of the Laon-Rheims road. The waves of assault, broken by the French fire, were unable to reach the trenches and were rolled back with heavy losses.

On the left of the Meuse the intense artillery duel has continued in the sector Hill 304.

During the evening of the 27th inst., a German long range gun fired several large shells towards Dunkirk.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, June 29.

A German official message claims that the Germans stormed French positions on a front of 2,000 metres to a depth of 500 metres, to the west of Hill 304, astride the Malancourt-Esnes road.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

MEAGRE NEWS.

LONDON, June 30.

Apart from vague references in the Austrian and German communiqués to renewed activity in Galicia, there is nothing further from the Russian front.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND PEACE CONDITIONS.

The following additions to the report of Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Glasgow, published in Saturday's *China Mail*, have been received:—

Alluding to Mesopotamia, the Premier said, what was once the Garden of Eden and the granary of the world was now, under Turkish rule, wilderness. What would happen to Mesopotamia must be left to the Peace Congress. It could never be restored to the blasting tyranny of the Turk. The same observation applied to Armenia.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Regarding the fate of the German colonies, their peoples' desires and wishes must be the dominant factor. The untutored peoples would probably want more gentle hands than those of the Germans to rule them. (Hear, hear.) "Is there any desire in Germany to settle on these essential terms? The Austrian Premier has repudiated the principle that nations must control their own destinies but unless this principle is effected not only will there be no peace but if you had peace there would be no guarantee of its continuance. Peace framed on an equitable basis would not be broken by the nations. An abiding peace will be guaranteed by the destruction of Prussian military power.

In conclusion the Premier said: "Europe is again drenched with the blood of its bravest and best but do not let us forget the great succession of hallowed causes. They are the Stations of the Cross on the road to the emancipation of mankind. I appeal to the people of this country, and beyond, that they continue to fight for the great goal of international rights and international justice so that never again shall brute force sit on the throne of justice nor barbaric strength wield the sceptre of liberty." (Loud cheers.)

LATER.

The *Times*, referring to the speech, says that Mr. Lloyd George re-states the Allies' war aim and defines the only terms on which the Allies can conclude peace.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND PEACE.

STRIVING FOR IT "ACTIVELY AND UNTIRINGLY."

AMSTERDAM, June 30.

The Austrian Emperor, in a special audience which he gave to the Party leaders in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, reiterated that he was striving actively and untiringly towards peace.

GERMANY'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, June 30.

The Reichstag will shortly be asked for a new credit. The budget is for fifteen thousand million marks.

GREECE'S PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

GREECE BREAKS WITH GERMANY

PARIS, June 29.

The Athens correspondent of the *Temps* telegraphs that the Government has broken off relations with the anti-*Entente* Powers.

CALLING UP MEN.

ATHENS, June 30.

M. Venizelos, in the course of a speech, said the Government was going to call out the untrained classes of 1916/7.

GREEK MINISTERS RECALLED FROM ENEMY COUNTRIES.

ATHENS, June 30.

The Greek Ministers at Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople and Sofia have been recalled.

A state of war virtually exists.

It is expected that Germany will declare war.

ALLIED TROOPS LEAVE ATHENS.

A telegram from Athens states that the Allied troops have left Athens, being replaced by a Venizelist regiment.

CLEARING UNDESIRABLES OUT OF GREECE.

ATHENS, June 30.

The Ministers have taken over their Departments and the clearing of undesirables has begun.

M. Coundouritis, Minister of Marine, has ordered the retirement of four Admirals and other officers.

SPAIN ALLOWS A SUBMARINE TO RETURN TO GERMANY.

MADRID, June 30.

It has been announced at a Cabinet meeting that a German submarine which recently took refuge in Cadiz departed after the Government had obtained from Berlin a promise that the submarine would return direct to Germany, without attacking enemy vessels or committing any act of war.

The Premier announced that King Alfonso would immediately sign a decree in reference to submarines with a view to preventing similar incidents in the future.

The submarine *U52* mentioned in the foregoing paragraph was found with her engines damaged by gunfire by a Spanish torpedo boat and was towed into Cadiz.

The *Echo de Paris*, commenting on the incident on the 27th inst., said that if *U52* was allowed to depart it would deal a serious blow at Franco-Spanish friendship.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

PARIS, June 30.

During the week ending June 24th, 1,088 vessels arrived at, and 969 vessels left, French ports.

Two steamers above 1,600 tons and three below this tonnage were sunk.

Three steamers were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE KING WITH THE GRAND FLEET.

LONDON, June 30.

It is noteworthy that the King yesterday completed a week of inspection of the Grand Fleet, by visiting the battle-cruisers. His Majesty knighted Admiral Pakenham and decorated several Captains.

A correspondent describing His Majesty's tour says: "He was taken with the Grand Fleet to sea and witnessed modern battle-practice, which is a revolution. He heard the secrets of the new hush ships and looked into the heart of a submarine which beats high with hope." Everywhere the King was impressed by the secrets of the new hush ships and men.

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK BY MINE.

THE HAGUE, June 30.

It is reported that near Terschelling, outside territorial waters, a German steamer bound from Rotterdam to Copenhagen struck a mine and sank.

Dutch torpedo boats rescued thirteen of the crew. One is wounded and the others are missing.

THE EGYPTIAN FRONT.

GENERAL ALLENBY TAKES OVER THE COMMAND.

LONDON, June 30.

An official message from Egypt states that we carried out successful air raids on the supply depot at Tulkeram, on the aerodrome at Ramleh and on the military establishment near Jerusalem.

General Allenby has arrived in Egypt and has taken over command.

GLASGOW'S TRIBUTE TO THE KING.

LONDON, June 30.

The papers comment on the striking demonstration of loyalty evoked by Mr. Lloyd George's passing mention of the King in the most democratic city of the Empire.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, June 30.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Special Delegate of Great Britain to Russia, has handed to the Government a communication on behalf of the British Industrial undertakings in Russia pointing out that these undertakings, which are of great importance to Russia, are threatened with ruin, owing to the chaotic industrial position, and urging the Government to take over the control of them on similar lines to those adopted in Great Britain and thus ensure their security.

THE COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, June 30.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at Helsingfors have passed a resolution by 17 votes to 13 endorsing the action taken at Cronstadt. The resolution records the necessity for extending this support and animadverts upon the attitude of the Delegates at Petrograd.

CONTROL OF FOOD.

STOCKS TO BE REQUISITIONED.

LONDON, June 30.

An Order in Council, carrying out the policy of obtaining a more complete control of food, empowers Lord Rhondda to requisition foodstuffs from manufacturers and producers on the basis of the cost of production with a reasonable pre-war rate of profit.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 30.

Silver is quoted at 39½d. There is profit-taking and an absence of support. The market will be closed on Monday.

SPECULATION IN COTTON.

REGULATIONS IMPOSED.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.

The Cotton "futures" regulations are as follows:—

Trading in futures is confined to buying by spinners in the United Kingdom to cover sales of yarns, to buying by importers against sales of actual cotton to spinners in the United Kingdom, to selling of hedges by importers and spinners against purchases of actual cotton for shipment to or in the United Kingdom. No transfers of open contracts to other persons will be permitted except hedges by importers against actual cotton shipped to the United Kingdom and purchases by spinners against sales of yarns.

INTIMATIONS

KING

EIGHT CYLINDER AUTOMOBILES

In service the world over

Tested by every climate and over all kinds of roads. Built by long established Company. Chassis recently adopted by United States Army and Marine Corps for armoured cars. Powerful, durable economical. Four luxurious body models

7-Passenger Touring Car
4-Passenger Foursome
7-Passenger Sedan
3-Passenger Roadster

EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVES IN CHINA:
ARKALL & DOUGLASS, Inc., Shanghai.
KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Export Department
50 Union Square New York, U.S.A.

The Signature.

To distinguish the *original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce* from the many imitations, see that the signature of **LEA & PERRINS** appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

TANG YUK, DENTIST, successor to the late SIEN TING,
12, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS.
THERAPION
[illegible]

WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY; NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

MR. E. M. RAYMOND has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS.
Prince's Buildings.
Hongkong, July 2, 1917. 1821

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
Via SAN FRANCISCO AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"KIYO MARU,"

The above-named Steamer having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 2nd July at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, 7th July, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All coated and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 11th July at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 19th July, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 2, 1917. 1822

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, July 4:—
Anniversary of American Declaration of Independence, (1776).
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, July 5:—
2.52 a.m. } Total Eclipse of the Moon.
7.25 a.m. }
5.40 a.m.—Full Moon.

FRIDAY, July 6:—
Princess Victoria's birthday (1868).

SATURDAY, July 7:—
3.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is $36 per annum; per quarter and per mensem 'pro rata'.

The 'China Mail' is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is Charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA MAIL' should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is $12 per annum; postage $1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: 'MAIL,' Hongkong.
A.B.C. 5th Edition.
Telephone No. 22.
CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

DEATH.

WOODHEAD.—On July 2, at Canton, CHARLES WOODHEAD, as the result of a bathing accident. Age 30 years.

Funeral at Happy Valley, July 3rd, at 5 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, July 2, 1917.

MONARCHY RESTORED IN CHINA.

JUST as we are about to go to press the startling news comes to hand in a telegram from Peking that the Emperor HSUAN TUNG ascended the Throne as a Constitutional Monarch at three o'clock yesterday morning. While the recent troubles have been in progress we have on two or three occasions expressed the suspicion that a restoration of the monarchy was the underlying motive; but if the censorship has permitted us to receive all the news that has been available in Peking during the past fortnight nothing would seem to have transpired in the negotiations for a settlement of the political crisis to indicate that a restoration of the Monarchy was within the pale of practical politics. About three weeks ago it was reported that General CHANG HSUN upon his arrival in Peking called upon the young ex-Emperor and abased himself according to the Court practise of the monarchical days; but such a *coup* as that now reported has evidently never entered the mind of any Republican, and the intention of CHANG HSUN to restore the Monarchy seems to have been a very carefully guarded secret. No less startling is the announcement made in the same message that LUK WING TING is appointed Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces, for General LUK was one of the men who led the revolt in the south against YUAN SHIH KAI'S overthrow of the Republican system and his assumption of the monarchy. What it all means, and to what it will lead we cannot pretend to discern. There has evidently been much happening under the surface of current events during recent weeks. From the published reports it would seem that the people of Kwangtung have been furious over the doings of the military party in the North, and there has been a great deal of talk about the South sending a punitive expedition against the North, but during the past week a disposition has been shown to consider the *difficulties* of the project and to indicate that it may not materialise after all! Evidently there have been secret forces at work upon the minds of the powers-that-be in the South, and the announcement that General LUK WING TING has been appointed Viceroy of the Two Kwangs must be quite a knock-out blow to the stunch republicans who have regarded him as their leader. One imagines that the Republicans who rose against YUAN SHIH KAI will not quietly accept this latest attempt to revert to the monarchical form of government; but we must leave it to time to show whether the people have not in fact come to recognise that China is not yet ripe for a republican system of government and that a Constitutional Monarchy offers a prospect of more stable government with a greater measure of peace and prosperity.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Macao at present has no Governor. It is administered by a Council of three consisting of the Secretary-General, Senhor Rocha, the Chief Justice and Colonel David Garcia.

An Austrian subject named L. Soyka, was found at Kiangwan with a bullet wound in his head last week and died the following day. An inquest was held by the Austrian authorities who found that the wound was self-inflicted.

The principal grievance of the men who struck work at the Mitsu Bishi dockyard at Nagasaki was that special war allowances had been made only to foremen and officials. A demand was made for a 30 per cent. increase in wages.

The weekly Religious Meeting of the Helena May Institute will be held on Tuesdays at 5.30 p.m. during the months of July, August and September except on the 3rd. Tuesday of each month, when the united meeting with the Mothers' Union will be at 5 o'clock.

The United States Consul-General at Shanghai is now in receipt of word to the effect that Americans in China desiring information regarding enlistment in the military and naval forces of the United States should apply to General Hale, Commanding 15th Infantry, U. S. A., Tientsin, China.

At a recent Gymkhana Meeting at Kiangwan Mr. Johnstone won a three-quarter mile race on his pony Drumstick, a last year's Subscription Griffin here. The same owner's Sandy ran second twice, to Railway and Loofield. Mr. S. A. Seth's Father Christmas, unbeaten last Shanghai Meeting, could only get third place to Cranfield and Light's Out.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir Charles Eliot, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hongkong, is again visiting Peking.

Mr. Ernest Burnip has been appointed Secretary to the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai.

Dr. F. O. Stedman, who has been spending the past two months in the North, has returned to the Colony.

Mr. E. A. M. Williams, who has been on a trip to Canada for the benefit of his health, returned to Hongkong on Saturday.

The death is announced of Judge Martelli at Maundesley, Norfolk, a son-in-law of Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.C., formerly Consul-General at Shanghai.

Second Lieutenant J. K. Manger, youngest son of the late Mr. A. T. Manger, formerly of Hongkong, is now reported killed. He was attached to the Northumberland Fusiliers and was previously reported wounded and missing on May 8th, 1915, near Ypres.

Mr. Harry Smith, Acting Tide Surveyor at Tientsin, who is being transferred to Canton, was entertained by the members of the service at Tientsin on the 18th ult. and presented with a smoker's outfit. Although Mr Smith has been in Tientsin only three months, says a Tientsin contemporary, his transfer is keenly regretted not only by his brother-officers in the Customs but by hosts of non-service friends, particularly the baseball "fans."

Lieutenant David Clutterbuck, Royal Field Artillery, formerly of the Chinese Maritime Customs service, died of wounds on 6th May. He was born in September, 1890, and was the second son of Mrs. Clutterbuck, of Hardenhuish Park, Chippenham. He was educated at Horris Hill, at Winchester College (where he held a scholarship), and at *University College, Oxford.* Subsequently he received an appointment in the Chinese Maritime Customs, and when the war broke out he had just received promotion, and was at Peking. February, 1915, he returned, and was given a commission in the R.F.A. He accompanied his battery to France in July, 1915.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MONARCHY IN CHINA.

RESTORATION OF THE EMPEROR.

A telegram from Peking announces that the Emperor HsunTung, ascended the Throne as Constitutional Monarch, yesterday morning at three o'clock.

The telegram further states that an Imperial Decree has been issued, appointing Luk Wing-ting Viceroy of the two Kwangs.

The Decree is dated the thirteenth day of the fifth moon, ninth year of Hsun Tung.

Hsuan Tung is now about ten years of age. He succeeded to the throne of the Manchus in 1908 on the death of the Emperor Kwang Hsu and the Empress Dowager, which occurred about the same time. The new monarch being an infant, his father, Prince Chun, acted as Regent. He reigned till 1912 when the revolution ended in the abdication of the monarchy.

BATHING FATALITY AT CANTON.

MR. C. WOODHEAD KILLED.

We deeply regret to learn that Mr. C. Woodhead, of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., met with an accident while bathing at Canton yesterday and died this morning. No details of the accident are yet to hand.

Mr. Woodhead, who was but 30 years of age, was well known in Hongkong and popular with all who knew him. He was a very keen golfer, and took an interest in many other sports. The news of his tragically sudden death will be received by his many friends with deep sorrow.

The funeral is announced to take place at Happy Valley to-morrow at 5 p.m.

UNION CHURCH WORK PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church has sent two cases to the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders containing:—

292	Shirts,
292	Handkerchiefs,
297	pairs of Socks,
63	pairs of Mittens,
45	pairs of Knee Caps,
101	Vests,
72	Towels,
60	cakes of Soap,
36	rolls of Paper.

Thanks are due to the St. Andrew's Society for a donation of $44 towards the expenses of the box.

Also one case to the French Red Cross containing:—

784	Rolled Bandages,
11	Surgical Caps,
30	Eye Bandages,
25	Hospital Caps,
24	pairs Surgical Stockings,
14	suits Pyjamas,
24	Vests,
12	Tray Cloths,
20	Floor Scrubbers.

Major John de Luze Simonds, D.S.O., R.G.A., who will be well remembered as A.D.C. to General Anderson in Hongkong, fell on April 21. An obituary notice in a home paper says:—Born in 1884, the third son of Mrs. L. de L. Simonds and the late L. de L. Simonds, of Audleys Wood, Basingstoke, he was educated at Summerfields, Oxford, and Winchester, which he entered in 1897 as first on the roll of scholars. He went to Woolwich in 1901 and joined the R.G.A. in 1903. After serving in Malta for some years, he went to Hongkong, and while there he was employed on important surveys in the Hinterland in China, and was subsequently appointed A.D.C. to General Sir Charles Anderson. He was in India when war broke out and proceeded thence with a mountain battery to the Front in December, 1914. He had served there almost continuously ever since. The D.S.O. was conferred on him for conspicuous service while acting as artillery liaison officer with the R.F.C. He was a keen Mason and a man of wide and varied literary attainment. A brother officer writes:—"He was not merely one of the best, he was *the* best. His loss to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man, nothing and nobody can replace. We all loved him."

THE MAGISTRACY.

FIGHTING IN THE CITY HALL.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning, two Chinese, a watchman and a coolie, were charged with fighting and acting in a disorderly manner in the City Hall yesterday.

It was alleged that the fight was the result of an altercation regarding a chopper, a hammer and a piece of timber.

The second defendant stated that the first defendant cut him on the arm with a chopper.

The first defendant said the second defendant was one of a party of five men who attacked him.

His Worship fined each defendant $5 and bound them over in a personal bond of $40 each, to keep the peace for six months.

UNLUCKY HORSESHOES.

A Chinese was sentenced to one month's hard labour by Mr. Wood this morning on the charge of stealing four old horse shoes from the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.

CHARGED WITH POCKET PICKING.

Mr. Dyer Ball this morning sentenced a Chinese to three months' hard labour on the charge of pocket-picking.

It was alleged that the defendant had stolen a purse containing $630 from a pedestrian in Graham Street.

LARCENY FROM A STEAMER.

A Chinese coolie was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with stealing a globe from a steamer lying in the harbour.

After evidence was heard the defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CLOTHING.

A Chinese married woman was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning on the charge of stealing sixteen pieces of silk clothing valued at $97, from a resident of No. 4 Queen's Road East.

Inspector Sim said the defendant was arrested by a Chinese constable in Praya East on the charge of being in unlawful possession of the clothing.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and explained that her former mistress had given her the stolen garments.

After evidence was heard His Worship dismissed the case.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM S.S. TAISHAN.

A Chinese coolie, charged with stealing a lamp guard from the s.s. *Taishan* was brought before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning.

The Chief Officer of the steamer appeared to prosecute but the defendant was remanded until next Thursday.

BIG THEFT BY A COOLIE.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese coolie was charged with the theft of $950 in bank notes and ten-cent pieces, a gold watch, valued at $20, nine pearls, valued $80, and a pair of jade gold-mounted bangles, valued at $70, from No. 52 Second Street.

In answer to the charge the defendant pleaded guilty to having stolen $734 in bank notes and also the jewellery and pearls. He denied however, having stolen the subsidiary coins.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that the defendant committed the theft whilst employed as a coal coolie at the house. He had been extradited from Macao.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour, and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

The following is the half-yearly return (Jan-June 1917) of the work done in connection with the Missions to Seamen, Hongkong.

211	Visits to Ships
43	" " Sailors' Home etc.
48	" " Hospitals.
48	Services in Church.
27	Administrations of the Holy Communion.
16	Meetings held in Institute.
9	Concerts held in Institute.
2,240	Men present at Concerts.
4,550	Letters written in Institute.
800	Books, Magazines etc distributed.

The Seamen's Institute is now being very well used by Soldiers.

CRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramp in the stomach, or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it to-day, there will be no time to send for it after the [illegible] For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

Mrs. Stabb writes:—

During the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party has packed and sent the following articles:—

Shirts	104
Pyjamas	114
Vests	161
Bedjackets	98
Surgical Shirts	16
Reversible Bedjackets	11
Dressing-gowns	15
Shrouds	18
Invalid Boots	8
Knitted Skippers	38
Floor Scrubbers	25
Mops	32
Milk Covers	250
Trench Boots	2
Handkerchiefs	7
Bedsocks	48 pairs.
Eye-bandages	45
Knitted Caps	7
Surgical Caps	20
Cholera Belts	12
Small Pillows (with cases)	20
Night Shirts	17
Socks	60 pairs.
Knitted Caps (white)	25

Sent by a Work Party in Manila:—

Shrouds	18
Pyjamas	6
Shirts	1
Small Pillows (with covers)	33
Surgical Caps	14
Kit Bags	26
Comfort Bags	8
Packs of Cards	3

One case was sent to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in London, two to Bombay for Mesopotamia, and two direct to the British Hospital at Amarah in Mesopotamia.

In spite of a fortnight of very hot damp weather, the work sent in has increased rather than decreased. The Italian Convent sent an excellent consignment of Pyjamas, Shirts, Eye-bandages, and Cholera-belts. These last, made from old white flannel trousers, are a specialty of this work party, and donations of trousers for making them are always welcome.

A small Work Party in Manila—only five in number—have sent us a boxful of things to pack with our's. The materials are bought with "self-denial money" and the list represents one month's work. A real tribute to steadiness of purpose in the very trying climate of Manila.

The raffle for the picture of Magazine Gap brought in $100.00. for the Aeroplane Fund. Mrs. Bryan may be congratulated on the success of her work. The raffle was drawn at the City Hall on Tuesday June 19th and won by Mr. R. A. Nicholson of the Compolitan Docks, who also may be congratulated.

It will be noticed that the number of knitted slippers that are being sent away is increasing. Quite a slipper industry is developing; as yet it is all in the hands of one or two experts, but they are glad and willing to have pupils, and once explained, the slippers are not difficult to make. Some are made from odd pieces of flannel, some knitted from flannel selvedge, and some knitted from odd balls of wool mixed together. Models can be seen at the City Hall: they make a gay shewing, and are strong and warm. We have to thank friends who have sent donations of thick cardboard and old felt hats, for making the soles.

Khaki knee-caps are being asked for, for troops fighting in parts where even now they are suffering from the cold. We would like to get a box-full off as soon as possible, so please come next Tuesday, get some wool, and begin at once.

More packs of old Playing-cards would be very acceptable; those that have already been sent have been greatly appreciated.

The following interesting letter has been received by a little lad in Quarry Bay, from a soldier at the Front, acknowledging a muffler:—

33236.303. S. Battery, R.G.A.
B.E.F. France. 16.4.17.

DEAR WILLIS,—I have just received a parcel of clothing from Hongkong, consisting of two nice warm shirts, and a lovely warm scarf which I see was made by you, so I thought as I had a few minutes to spare before going on Parade I would write a few lines to thank you many times for the scarf which I am going to wear to-night, for just now we are having some very cold nights. I don't know who the shirts were sent by, whoever sent them I thank them many times, I wish I could do so personally.

I left Hongkong last September, had a nice journey Home, after having a few months training was sent out to the above address. I cant say in this letter what part of the line I am at. At present I am very comfortable out here, of course one has to rough it a bit but one soon gets used to it. I am glad I have got the chance to help to drive the Germans out of Belgium.

I have seen a small, or, what the Germans call a large, German bombardment, but as usual they did little or no damage except to the ground; one good thing about the German shell holes, they make a good place for us to get a good wash in, and one gets a little dusty out here sometimes.

I must conclude now hoping this will find you quite well.

I remain yours very sincerely
Beecham Pott, Bombr.
A. B. [illegible]

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headlines to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE GERMANS AND THE DEAD.

HERR ZIMMERMANN'S DEFENCE.

The German Foreign Secretary, Herr Zimmermann, referred in the Reichstag on May 11, says the "Times," to Lord Robert Cecil's reply in the House of Commons to questions about the German Corpse Utilization Establishments. Herr Hockscher, the Radical Deputy and head of Herr Ballin's Intelligence Department at Hamburg, was put up to ask what the Imperial Chancellor intends to do in order to counteract this most pitiful of all English calumnies. Herr Zimmerman said:—

"The assertion that soldiers' bodies (Soldatenerchen) were used for the production of fat stuffs first appeared in the French Press, and passed from the French Press into English and neutral newspapers. The inventors of the assertion seem to have made use of the fact that there are Corpse Utilization Companies (Kadoververwerlungsgesell-schaften) in Germany. No reasonable person among our enemies can have been in any uncertainty about the fact that this has to do with the bodies of animals and not of human beings (tierische, nicht menschliche Kadaver). The fact that the word "cadavre" in French is used for human beings and animals has been exploited by our enemies. We have rectified this subtle misunderstanding, which, against its better knowledge, has been used by the enemy Press to mislead public opinion. In neutral countries, in so far as there is tangible slanderous intention, criminal proceedings will be taken.

Herr Zimmermann went on to abuse Lord Robert Cecil for having said that there is "nothing incredible" in the charge against the German military authorities—"especially as the Deputy Dillon had expressly called attention to the facts."

It will be observed that the German Foreign Secretary, in spite of his violent language and threats to neutrals, does not give any direct denial whatever to the allegation concerning the German use of the human corpses. By the use of the phrase "*menschliche Kadaver,*" he himself disposes of the false statement previously sent out by German Wireless that the word *Kadaver* only refers to animals, and he also makes nonsense of his own reference to the French word "*cadavre.*" Moreover, as Herr Zimmermann must be aware, the allegations do not concern the existence of Utilization Companies in Germany, but the German admission of the existence of Corpse Utilization Establishments in the field.

As to the meaning of the word *Kadaver,* we published on April 26 a German certificate which proves clearly that *Kadaver* is the word used by German anatomists for the dead human body. A correspondent at Zurich has now sent us the title-page of a book published at Berlin (5th edition, 1881) by Dr E. Gurlt, Professor of Surgery at Berlin University. It is called "*Leitfaden für Operationsuebungen am Cadaver und deren Verwerthung beim lebenden Menschen*" (Guiding principles for operations on the dead body and their utilization in the treatment of the living human being). As our correspondent observes, *Kadaver* definitely signifies the dead human body as distinguished from the living human body.

A document of special interest in connexion with the German "Corpse Utilization" establishments was recently found on the Wester front. It runs:—

A.H.Q. 21/12/1916.

HEADQUARTERS 6th ARMY.

ARMY DAILY ORDERS, 21/12/1916.

Delivery to Corpse Utilization Establishments.

It has become necessary once more to lay stress on the fact—that when corpses are sent to the corpse utilization establishments returns as to the unit, date of death, illness, and information as to epidemics, if any, are to be furnished at the same time.

(Signed) V.S.d.O.K. J. A. Braun.

The German original of this document is in the possession of the British military authorities. There is reason to believe that it will shortly be published in facsimile.

KAISER'S SON WHOLESALE THEFT.

NOYON RESIDENT FILES FORMAL ACCUSATION.

M. Fernand Engerand, a Deputy, has been advocating for some time in the press that the only efficacious means of bringing home to the Germans their misdeeds and crimes committed against non-combatants, looting private property, &c., would be to draw up regular acts of indictment against individual offenders.

A citizen of Noyon, Lucien Arente, whose house and belongings were pillaged by German officers, has followed the deputy's advice and drawn up a formal indictment. The document states that after inquiry it has been possible to indentify certain persons responsible for the acts of burglary and pillage committed on his premises. The first person indicted is the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, who inhabited the plaintiff's chateau in December, 1914, and carried off the furniture to his new headquarters, where a part of it has since been identified by the owner. Prince Eitel Friedrich, the Emperor's second son, together with the General commanding the Ninth Corps, are next accused of wholesale pillaging, also a certain Lieutenant Goldenburg, who is said to have been guilty of petty larceny which took the form of appropriating ladies' underwear.

This accusation contains two counts—first, the indictment of the persons mentioned; second, the indictment of unknown persons who stole silverplate and broke into the safe at the local bank.

The "Echo de Paris," which publishes the document, points out that America can aid in the work of legal retribution and possibly help forestall further misdeeds in view of the fact that the Kaiser has a part of his personal fortune invested in the United States. It is certain, the paper says, if the Allies publicly announce solidarity in the matter and declare their resolution to proceed against persons guilty under the Hague conventions of criminal offences, great salutary pressure could be brought to bear on the Germans.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending [illegible] June amounted to [illegible] tons and the sales during the [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

FURTHER BRITISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, July 1.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Following up yesterday's success to the south of Lens, we attacked last night, on the north bank of the Souchez river, and captured the enemy's defences on a half-mile front, to the south-west and west of the town.

We successfully carried out a raid last night, to the north-east of Epehy.

As the result of hostile raids to the eastward of Gonneaucourt and near Armentieres, we took a few prisoners.

INTENSE ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

A POST TAKEN AND RE-TAKEN FIVE TIMES.

LONDON, July 1.

A French communiqué reports:—

Despite the recrudescence of the bombardment to the east of Cerny, only local engagements have occurred on the sector from Cerny to Wiles where our grenade throwers repulsed enemy attempts at various points.

The enemy violently bombarded our front lines in the region to the east of Rheims.

Powerful enemy raids to the east of La Pompelle and to the north and north-east of Brunay, cost the enemy serious losses, without securing any results.

The artillery struggle continues to be intense in the region of Avocourt Wood, Hill 304 and Morthomme. Our fire smashed up an attack on Avocourt redoubt. There was a lively engagement to the west of Morthomme, around one of our advanced posts, which was lost and retaken five times and finally abandoned by both sides because the gunfire had completely destroyed it.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, July 1.

A German communiqué states:—

"We repulsed a British company attacking to the south-east of Armentieres, which was supported by aeroplanes flying low."

The communiqué does not mention the British success in the neighbourhood of Lens, but claims that the Germans inflicted sanguinary losses on the French in the Morthomme attack, taking over 800 prisoners.

GERMAN PRESS SUGGESTS AN OFFENSIVE.

ZURICH, July 1.

The German Press and the Military authorities betray discomposure at the arrival of the American troops and weigh the question of the desirability of the Central Empires initiating an offensive before the Entente is permitted deliberately to complete extensive plans, the execution of which they may postpone until next Spring.

The pro-German newspaper the *Basler Nachtrichten*, in this connection, says that even the foe cannot withhold admiration for the tenacity and perseverance of the English, as well as their recklessness, combined with their adaptability for using every way and means to reach the desired end but the paper doubts if the equally determined foe will delay an offensive, pending the American Army's readiness for attack.

GENERAL PERSHING WITH THE AMERICAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, July 1.

Reuter's Correspondent, telegraphing from a town in France, states that General Pershing has arrived and immediately proceeded to the American base.

FRENCH WAR CORRESPONDENT KILLED.

LONDON, July 1.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that M. Serge Basset, a French War Correspondent with the British Army, was killed by a sniper's bullet whilst visiting Hill 65. He is the first war correspondent to be killed.

NEW ARMY COMMAND.

LONDON, July 1.

The *Observer* states that Major General the Hon. Sir Julian Byng will command the Third Army.

NEW MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN AUSTRIA PROBABLE.

ZURICH, July 1.

Dr. Seidler's declaration in the Reichsrath that the decisions of peace or war rest solely with the Emperor, will probably provoke a new ministerial crisis. It has already increased the aggressiveness of the Czechs and Slavs, and even the Germans regret the announcement.

LATER.

The *Fremdenblatt* explains Dr. Seidler's declaration in the Reichstat, that the decision of peace or war rested with the Emperor. It says it is directed not against the rights of the peoples of Austria to participate in making peace, but against the presumption of the Entente in interfering in the internal affairs of Austria by insisting that the nationalities of Austria and Hungary are entitled to settle for themselves the nature of their relationship toward the State.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN BUDAPEST.

AMSTERDAM, July 1.

Accounts in the German papers state that the franchise demonstration at Budapest was very serious. The mob attacked Count Tisza's club for an hour with stones and pieces of iron, furiously demanding Count Tisza to come out. They afterwards destroyed tramcars. The troops then dispersed the mob.

A GREEK FORCE FOR MACEDONIA.

ATHENS, July 1.

M. Venizelos has invited the Chiefs of the Army Corps in the Peloponnesus to come to Athens and discuss the question of the despatch of a force to Macedonia.

LATER.

M. Venizelos has received the General Officers from Peloponnesus, who have given their assurance of loyalty to the new régime. The sole absentee was General Papoulas, who, if he does not come, will be outlawed.

EXPELLED FROM GREECE.

PARIS, July 1.

M. Gunaris, M. Dusmanis and 26 other expelled Greeks have arrived at Ajaccio.

ANOTHER M.M. STEAMER SUNK.

PARIS, July 1.

The Messageries Maritimes Steamship Company's steamer *Himalaya*, which was chartered by the Government, sunk in the Mediterranean on June 22, after an explosion. Twenty-eight people were drowned.

HOLLAND AND THE BRITISH DANGER ZONE.

THE HAGUE, July 2.

The Government has drawn the attention of Great Britain to the fact that the new regulation extending the danger zone in the North Sea will render shipping from Holland round the north of the England completely impossible. A modification is asked for.

GERMAN REVENGE ON BELGIANS.

AMSTERDAM, July 1.

An official message from Brussels states that 20 Belgians, connected with the Colonies, have been arrested because a number of German non-combatants, captured at Tabora, were interned in France instead of being sent to a neutral country.

MORALLY INDEFENSIBLE GERMAN ACTS IN SCANDINAVIA.

STOCKHOLM, July 1.

The general indignation in Sweden over the Rautenfels incident is voiced in the *Dagbladet*, which appeals for a vigorous "collaboration of the three Scandinavian countries against morally indefensible German acts.

AMSTERDAM, July 1.

The semi-official newspaper, the *Norddeutsche*, states that Germany has protested at the Norwegian Government's arrest of a Diplomatic courier. After officially declaring that the explosives discovered in his luggage were not intended to be used in Norway, the paper says that the courier will be prosecuted in Germany for violating the Norweigan laws and an enquiry will be opened. It expresses regret that the incident caused anxiety to the Norwegian people and repeats that it was not intended to use the explosives in Norway.

ARRESTS OF SUSPECTED GERMANS.

COPENHAGEN, July 1.

Arrests of suspect Germans continue in Christiania.

CONTROLLING FOOD PRICES AT HOME.

LONDON, July 1.

Much interest has been aroused by Mr. Lloyd George's statement at Dundee regarding the steps the Government is taking to keep the prices of food within bounds. He said: "We are first of all taking strong action to prevent unreasonable profits swelling the price of food, and, if necessary, we shall go to the extent of resorting to the Exchequer in order to see that, at any rate, the price of bread is within the compass of the bulk of the people, because it is vital in war time, as well as in peace time, that if the people are to be kept up to the efficiency which is necessary in order to carry them through their task, they should have an abundance of the essentials of life at a price within reach of every class of the community."

THE BRITISH FOOD MINISTRY.

LONDON, July 1.

It is stated that Mr. Kennedy Jones has resigned his position in the Food Ministry.

Lord Rhonadda, speaking at Cardiff, said that he suspected that Mr. Lloyd George appointed him as Food Minister because the Premier knew he had the hide of a rhinoceros. He would be the guardian of the consumer, especially of the poor. He was determined to end profiteering but he warned the people that they could not expect a return to pre-war prices.

ITALY AND THE WAR.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

ROME, July 1.

The Chamber has concluded a ten days' secret sitting. The sitting was resumed in public, and passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 361 votes to 63, after a speech by Signor Boselli.

THE ENTRY OF BRAZIL.

NEW YORK, July 1.

A special Diplomatic Mission is proceeding to Brazil to arrange for the co-ordination of the American and Brazilian Governments and forces.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SUCCESS AT LENS.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, June 30.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Additional information confirms our success in the neighbourhood of Lens.

We made an important advance on a front of four miles and over a mile in depth.

We captured a series of strong defensive systems on both banks of the Souchez River covering Lens, gained the whole of objectives and inflicted considerable casualties.

Our losses were slight.

The enemy's positions, which are of great strength, and of tactical and strategic importance, are now in our hands.

We repulsed hostile raiders north-east of Gouzeaucourt

FURTHER PROGRESS NEAR LENS.

LONDON, June 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Again we made progress southward of Lens capturing a further portion of the enemy trench system. We repulsed raiders south-eastward of Gouzeaucourt.

There were several air encounters with large formations of hostile machines. We brought down six enemy aeroplanes and drove down four. One of ours is missing.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

STRONG ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, June 30.

A French communiqué says:

North-east of Ceray the enemy renewed their strong attacks, launching two on La Boveile supported by liquid fire. After a violent fight they gained a foothold in the salient which had been completely flattened out by the bombardment. The artillery struggle continued with extreme violence throughout Avocourt and in the Morthomme region. We counter-attacked west of Hill 304, regaining a portion of the trenches previously occupied by the enemy. Simultaneously the Germans undertook a violent offensive west of Morthomme on a front of more than two kilometres. Our soldiers resisted with the greatest gallantry the attacks of the storming troops, whom our fire nearly annihilated. The enemy, who at first succeeded in penetrating the first line along the whole length of the front, were repulsed on the greater part by energetic counter-attacks except on the western slope of Morthomme, where he retained his footing. We took eighty prisoners, from four different regiments.

GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 30.

A French communiqué states:—Great artillery activity continues on the left of the Meuse between Avocourt Wood and Morthomme.

The enemy, on the western slopes of Morthomme, repeatedly attempted to improve his gains, but all attempts were frustrated by our fire or repulsed by our counter-attacks.

Otherwise there is nothing to report.

BELGIAN CIVILIANS COMPELLED TO WORK IN GERMAN TRENCHES.

LONDON, June 30.

Reuter learns that 600 inhabitants of Mons, whose names are given, have been compulsorily working in the German trenches between the British lines and Douai since the 15th April. Many are weak and ill and many others were wounded or killed by artillery.

ITALIANS WITHDRAW FROM ADVANCED POSTS.

LONDON, June 30.

A Italian official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—

Our advanced posts withdrew last night from the Agnella Pass to the Asiago Plateau, owing to the enemy's prolonged and violent bombardment. We occupy the eastern end of the Pass. An enemy attack on Piccolo and Colbricon failed.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON NO INDEMNITIES.

LONDON, June 30.

Mr. Lloyd George's reference in his speech at Glasgow to the much-discussed question of indemnities regarding Belgium deserves textual quotation. "We were told," said the Premier, "that if we were prepared to make peace now Germany would restore the independence of Belgium; but who said so? No German statesman ever said so. The Chancellor came very near it, whereupon the junkers immediately fell upon him and with mailed fist, soundly boxed his ear. The Chancellor had said; "We will restore Belgium, but it must form a part of the economic system of Germany and of the military and naval defence of Germany." That said Mr. Lloyd George, is not independence: it is vassalage. Then comes the doctrine of the *status quo*, no annexation: no indemnities. No German speeches are explicit on this point: but what does no indemnity mean? A man who breaks into your house and murders some of its inmates is guilty of every infamy. He occupies your premises for three years and then turns round when the law is beginning to go against him and says, "Take your house; I am willing to give you the *status quo*: I won't even charge you any indemnity." But even a Pacifist would say, "You've wronged me; you must pay compensation." This, continued the Premier, is not a case of revenge, but an essential part of the civilization of every land. Otherwise, what guarantee have you against repetition of the man remaining in your house for three years, then going away and paying neither rent nor compensation? The same thing applies to Serbia."

PREMIER SPEAKS AT DUNDEE.

"RABBIT TACTICS"

LONDON, June 30.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking at Dundee said:—We now possessed such reserve of munitions that whatever the German submarine does it cannot deprive us of the necessary stocks for successfully prosecuting the war. We had driven Germany's great army underground which was the beginning of the end for it meant that we were pounding a sense of inferiority into every pore of the German military mind.

Can you imagine the Kaiser before the war, in a swagger speech to the Prussian Guard, saying, "My gallant warriors, descendants of the men of Fredrick, when the time comes again to meet the foes of the Fatherland, I will see that deep caverns are made in the ground to save you from your enemies—(laughter),—especially from the contemptible British Army, which is seeking your lives. I will do more. If by some diabolical machinery he destroys those shelters, you shall have behind other shelters to which you can run, and if you cannot take your guns, just leave them behind."—(Laughter). These are rabbit tactics but it is good for the war as well as after the war that the virtue of humility is being taught the Prussians with a fierce and relentless lash.

The Premier proceeded to emphasise the need of unity at home, unity which would bear any sacrifice to assist the gallant fighters. He drew a distinction between deprivation and privation. There had been no privation in the United Kingdom such as Germany and Austria had endured. "We ought willingly to suffer limitations and restrictions. Take horse-racing. It is entirely a matter of the extent to which it interferes with war activities and, if this principle is applied to drink, you will find it will work all right.

Referring to profiteering, the Premier said:—"It is unfair in peace time it is an outrage in war time—(Cheers). That is why we have restricted shipping profits, which were a scandal, and why we have taken steps to keep food prices within bounds.

In conclusion Mr. Lloyd George said: "We are fighting to-day the doctrine which dragged Alsace and Lorraine from France in 1871. I always knew the struggle would be prolonged. You don't root great evils out of the earth without great struggles. Nevertheless, with persistent and unflinching will, we'll win. (Cheers). There are many discouragements and disappointments and squalid details in a struggle like this, and the end seems postponed, but I can tell you that through a winter of ice the springtide will follow.—(Cheers).

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN INDIA.

LONDON, June 30.

The *Times* says it is understood that the Government is working on a scheme of administrative reform in India.

Nothing has been disclosed with respect to the course the Government proposes to pursue regarding the Mesopotamia Report but it must be remembered that guilt must still be legally proved. The military officers concerned can probably only be dealt with after a trial by Court Martial, for which charges must first be framed.

HOLLAND'S DANGER.

THE HAGUE, June 30.

In the States-General, Queen Wilhelmina, in a speech from the Throne, said:—Our relations with Foreign Powers are favourable, but we must not forget that as long as the war continues danger threatens the country and people, and we may again be called upon to use our utmost strength for liberty and independence.

RECORD DEPRECIATION OF THE ROUBLE.

LONDON, June 30.

The Russian rouble reached a record depreciation in London to-day, namely, 217 for £10. Normally, 94½ equal £10.

THE AMERICAN CONTINGENT.

"FINE HEFTY FELLOWS."

LONDON, June 30.

Reuter's Correspondent, who has visited the American contingent in France, telegraphs that our new Allies are fine, hefty young fellows mostly recruited from the farm lands of Texas, where the American Army found itself at the outbreak of war.

An officer with whom he had a talk said: "The fellows here are new to war, but they are of an old fighting breed. They'll pull out all right once they face the Boches. All they want now is to get done with drills and have a bit of real fighting. I don't think the Allies will be ashamed of us.

The Correspondent says: My impression from visiting the camps and talks I have had with the officers and men is that America means serious business and the Germans will soon need to reckon with these Texan cowboys.

FRENCH CRUISER MINED.

PARIS, June 30.

The French cruiser *Kleber* proceeding from Dakar (West Africa) to Brest struck a mine and sank near Brest. Thirty-eight of those on board, of whom three are officers, are missing.

SUBMARINES IN SPANISH WATERS.

FURIOUS RESENTMENT IN FRANCE.

MADRID, June 30.

King Alfonso has issued a decree forbidding the submarines of any belligerent navigating Spanish waters or entering a Spanish port. If any submarine does so it will be interned.

PARIS, June 30.

The action of Spain in allowing the German submarine *U 52* to depart has aroused furious resentment.

THE COTTON CONTROL BOARD.

PESSIMISTIC OPINIONS.

LONDON, June 1.

The Cotton Control Board announces that the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Association may purchase cotton abroad without license. The Board is prepared to consider applications for licences to purchase cotton abroad from spinners and others who have habitually imported cotton direct from abroad. Cotton spinners requiring a licence to purchase spot cotton to meet their immediate requirements must state their weekly requirements and the number of weeks' supply they hold. Licences will be granted for the present for not more than a week's supply at a time. The Board is taking a census of supplies of cotton, etc.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is pessimistic. A number of prominent houses threaten to retire from the trade and have declared that if the restrictions are enforced for the period of the war the market will cease to exist.

PATROL CRUISER FOR THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

NEW YORK, July 1.

The Dutch armoured cruiser *Zeeland* has arrived at an American port *en route* to the Dutch East Indies, *via* the Panama Canal, to patrol waters in the Far East.

TEA.

MODIFICATION OF PRICES.

LONDON, July 1.

The Food Controller has authorised tea sales under the ninety per cent. scheme, which he intends, with the assistance of producers and distributors, to endeavour to modify with a view to further cheapening the lowest priced tea.

(Continued on Page 3.)

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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The sale commences on TUESDAY, the 3rd of July.

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FATE OF A "SIAM" AEROPLANE.

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE.

The following account of an adventure which culminated in the destruction of one of the "Siam" machines is taken from a letter recently addressed to a member of the British community in Bangkok by his brother—who was the "observer" carried by this aeroplane:—

"I am alive, actually alive! By all the laws of chance I ought to be dead at the present. There was a photographic reconnaissance this morning; I led in the 'Siam' machine. We must have been a fine sight leaving the aerodrome—the camera machines (myself with two long blue streamers followed by the spare camera machine with one streamer) then the escorting battleplanes, and about ten fast scouts skimming a thousand feet above us. Off we went to do the dirty work. Before we started we had seen bunches of Huns wandering about in fives and sixes. This morning the air was full of them and Archie had three weeks' shells to work off. As we started on the first square, shells were bursting all round us, hundreds of them above us and below us. One came through the wing and a struck about two feet from the engine. Fortunately it did not burst. At the 14th square there was a deadly pause, you could almost feel the stillness, then suddenly from the clouds above and from all sides came the rat-tat-tat of the machine guns—Huns appeared from nowhere, dived on our tail, shot at us as they passed underneath. I got the rear gun on the nearest one and emptied a drum into him at close range. I think he was astonished as the back of the machine is supposed to be the blind side and so the one to attack from, but now we have two guns. He came so close I held my breath and waited for the crash, but he just managed to turn, stuck his nose up for a bit, fell over on one wing, dived down thousands of feet and vanished in a cloud. I think I must have shot him. Meanwhile it was impossible to tell what was going on—everything seemed to be going round in circles, one minute we were lying on our back, the next minute pointing head downwards at the earth. You could catch a glimpse of a Hun diving past after someone, or perhaps being himself chased—just time for a few hurried shots at him, then snatch up the rear gun and blaze away at someone swooping down on your tail. Suddenly a big hole appeared in the spare petrol tank and the petrol spouted out and blew over the engine; two wires suddenly curled up and flamed out in the wind. I signed to go home and we dived down looking more like a bundle of wires and ribbons than anything else. The engine had stopped, but we were fortunately up about ten thousand feet. We just managed to glide into the first square, the Huns giving us it [illegible] from the trenches. We landed with a bump between the lines and just managed to crawl to a shell hole before we got hit. There wasn't much left of the machine by this time so we left it there and crept into our own lines when it grew dark. The photos were excellent and were the only bunch secured "over" to-day."

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"CANADA MARU" ....Leaving July.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

* "SOSHU MARU" ....Thursday, 5th July, at 9 a.m.
§ "AMAKUSA MARU" ....Sunday, 8th July, at Noon.

§ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

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SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	July 5, at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	July 7, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	July 8, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	July 10, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	July 12, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	KUEICHOW	July 13, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	July 15, Daylight.

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For	Steamers		To Sail
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SHANGHAI	*YUSANG*	FRIDAY,	July 6, at 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	*WOSANG*	SATURDAY,	July 7, Daylight.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG* ...	SATURDAY,	July 7, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	*YUENSANG*	SATURDAY,	July 14, at 3 p.m.

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	§ **YOKOHAMA MARU**, Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 1st August at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§ **AKI MARU**, Capt. Yoshikawa, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 13th July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§ **ATSUTA MARU**, Capt. Itsuno, Tons 16,000	SATURDAY, 14th July at 11 a.m.
	§ **HITACHI MARU**, Capt. Tominaga, Tons 13,500	WEDNESDAY, 18th July at 11 a.m.
	§ **IYO MARU**, Capt. Takano, Tons. 12,500	TUESDAY, 31st July at 11 a.m.
	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Toki, Tons. 10,000	SATURDAY, 14th July.
KOBE	**MOYORI MARU**, Capt. Toki, Tons 8,000	MONDAY, 2nd July.
	JINSEN MARU, Capt. Nagaya, Tons 8,000	TUESDAY 10th July.
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GREATEST BATTLE PICTURE IN HISTORY.

The following graphic description of the recent fighting is from the pen of Mr. Philip Gibbs, the Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle":—

There has been but little time lately to describe the scene of war or to chronicle the small human episodes of this great battle between Lens and St. Quentin, with its storm centre at Arras, where men are fighting in mass, killing in mass, dying sometimes in mass, as when German counter-attacks are broken and destroyed at Gavrelle, Monchy, Guemappe and Lagnicourt.

Some day one of our soldiers now fighting—some young man with a gift of words—will write for all time the story of all this: the beauty and the ugliness, and the agony of it, the colour and the smell, and the movement of it, with intimate and passionate remembrance.

"It is the greatest battle picture in modern history, and in the mass of hundreds of thousands of men, obedient to the high command, which uses them as parts of the great war machine, is the individual with his own separate experience and initiative, with his sense of humour and his suffering, and his courage and his fear."

FOUGHT COLD, FOUGHT HOT.

The sense of battle has changed during these last few days because spring has come at last and warm sunshine. It has made a tremendous difference to the look of things, and to the sense of things. A week ago our men were marching through rain and sleet; through wild quagmires of old battlefields which stretch away behind our new front lines, through miles of shell craters and dead woods and destroyed villages. They fought hot and fought cold, and their craving was for hot drink. Yesterday, after a few days of warmth, our troops on the march were powdered white with dust, and they fought hot and fought thirsty, and the wounded cried for water to cool their burning throats. Men going up to the lines in lorries stared out through masks of dust which made them look like pierrots. Their steel helmets, upon which rain pattered a week ago, were like millers' hats.

More frightful now, even than in the worst days of winter, is the way up to the front. In all that great stretch of desolation we have left behind us the shell craters which were full of water, red water and green water, but are dried up, and are hard, deep pits, scooped out of powdered earth, from which all vitality has gone, so that spring brings no life to it.

I thought perhaps some of these shell-slashed woods would put out new shoots when spring came, and watched them curiously for any sign of re-birth, but there is no sign, and their poor, mutilated limbs, their broken and tattered trunks, stand naked and stark under the blue sky. Everything is dead with a white, ghastly look in the brilliant sunshine except where here and there in the litter of timber and brickwork which marks the site of a French village, a little bush is in bud, or flowers blossom in a scrap-heap which was once a garden.

All this is the background of our present battle, and through this vast stretch of barren country our battalions move slowly forwards to take their part in the battle when their turn comes, resting a night or two among the ruins where other men who work always behind the lines, road mending, wiring on supply columns, at ammunition dumps, in casualty clearing stations and railheads; have made their billets on the lee side of broken walls or in holes dug deep by the enemy and reported safe for use.

Dead horses lie on the roadsides or in great shell craters. I passed a row of these poor beasts as though all had fallen down and died together in a last comradeship.

Dead Germans, or bits of dead Germans, lie in old trenches, and a few days ago I watched the bombardment of Lens close to the bones of a little Frenchman who had worn the red trousers of the old army when he fought down the slopes of Notre Dame de Lorette to the outskirts of Souchez. He seemed like a man of ancient history, and that red scrap of clothing belonged to an epoch long gone.

Further forward the earth is green again in strips. The bombardment has not yet torn it and pitted it, and the shell craters are spaced and their sloping sides are fresh. One gets to know the date of a crater, and its freshness is a warning sign that the enemy's guns dislike this patch of ground and anything that may live there.

So it is that one gets close to the present fighting, and now under this first sunshine of the year there is a strong and terrible beauty in the battle picture.

I watched our shelling of the Hindenburg line at Queant from the ground by Lagnicourt, where the Australians slaughtered the enemy in the recent counter-attack.

White as fleecy clouds in the sky was the smoke of our shrapnel bursts, and there was the glinting and flashing of shells above the enemy's trench, which wound like a tape on the slope of the rising ground above the village of Queant, and through the fringe of trees below.

A storm of shells broke over Bullecourt to the left, and the enemy was answering back with 5.9's searching the valley which runs down from Noreuil as I watched it while it was under fire.

The Germans were barraging the crest of the hill, with their universal shell bursting high with black oily clouds. One of our aeroplanes had fallen, and the enemy's gunners in the Hindenburg line tried to destroy it by range sniping.

Our own guns were firing steadily, so that the sky was filled with invisible flights of shells, and always there came down the humming song of our aeroplanes, and their wings were dazzling and diaphanous as they were caught by the sun's rays.

That is the picture one sees now along any part of our line, but the adventure of the men inside the smoke drifts is more human in its aspect.

It was a queer scene when the Australians went into Lagnicourt. Some Germans were still hiding in their dug-outs, and the Australian troops searched for them with fixed bayonets.

In some of these hiding-places they found great stores of German beers, and it was a good find for men thirsty and glad of a smoke. So this mopping-up battalion, as it is called, mopped up the beer, which was very light and refreshing, and, with fat cigars between their teeth, a bottle of beer in one hand and a bayonet ready in the other, continued their hunt for prisoners.

During the fighting hereabouts 200 German soldiers came across under the white flag as a sign of surrender, but they were seen by their own machine-gunners, who shot them down without mercy.

So one gets comedy and tragedy hand-in-hand here, and, indeed, the whole tale of this fighting on the way to Queant is a mixture of gruesome horror and fantastic mirth, which makes men laugh grimly when telling the tale of it.

THE LAGNICOURT TRAP.

I went about three days ago over the battlefield with a young Australian officer a gallant man and a quick walker, who was the first to get news of the enemy's attack. He was at headquarters, awake but sleepy, in the small hours of morning.

Presently the telephone bell tinkled. "Hullo," said the Australian officer, and yawned. A small voice spoke. "The enemy has broken through. He has got to Lagnicourt."

"What's that?" said the officer at the 'phone. It seemed a silly joke at such an hour. The message was repeated, and my friend was very wide awake, and what happened afterwards was very rapid.

The Australian Gunner-General gave orders to stop up the gaps in the German wire through which the enemy had come. They were closed by shell fire.

The attacking column having failed in time to destroy the field guns, tried to escape, but found their retreat cut off. Three thousand of them suffered appalling casualties, and I saw some of their dead bodies lying on the ground three days ago, though most have now been buried.

Five Australian soldiers were cut off in the same way by wire after the raid, but succeeded in hiding themselves inside the German belt. Here they stayed for five days without food or water, gradually working their way down to the gap, from which they finally escaped.

On another part of the line held by the English troops a queer bird was captured the other day. It was a blue bird in the form of a German officer wearing a gay uniform, with a big cloak and spurs, brought down by one of our airmen.

He seemed sleepy when caught, and yawned politely behind a closed hand, and explained the cause of his unfortunate appearance behind our lines.

It appears that the commanding officer of his air squadron at Cambrai went on leave, and his officers and other friends consoled themselves by drinking good red wine. In the morning, after a late night, they decided to go out on reconnaissance; and the officer in the sky-blue cloak agreed that he also would make a flight, and so perform his duty to the Fatherland.

A pilot took him up; but, instead of making a reconnaissance, he fell fast asleep and saw nothing of a British aeroplane swooping upon him from a high cloud. A bullet in the petrol tank drove down the German machine, and the officer in the sky blue cloak stepped out, saluted, surrendered, and a little later fell asleep again.

YOUNG SUFFOLK'S BAG OF 73.

An air prisoner is always more noticeable than the batches of infantry who come back to our lines after one of our attacks; but there was something unusual in the sight of 73 Germans led by a young English soldier from the zone of fire in this latest fighting. Our man was a young private of Suffolks, chubby-faced and small in body, though of a high spirit.

"What are you doing with those men?" asked an officer. "Why isn't there a proper escort?"

"They are my prisoners," said the boy; "they have just surrendered to me, and I'm taking them back to our camp."

During attacks near Monchy one of our young officers was lying in a shell hole with a thin line of men, mostly wounded. Presently a Tank crawled up, and a voice spoken from it:—"That's a hot spot of yours. You had better come inside for a bit."

"How shall I get in?" said the young infantry officer.

A voice from the Tank said:—"Come round to this side." The young officer climbed in through a hole, and said "Thanks very much" to the Tank officer, who drove him close to the enemy's line, enabled him to see the position, and then brought him back to his shell hole.

These things are happening on the field of battle, and there are many of our officers and men who have such fantastic experiences, and tell them as though they were normal adventures of life.

In all this there is not much individual adventure, except in narrow squeaks of death and the mental experience of each man; but, as I have said, a great adventure of men in the mass—inspired by a common purpose, fighting, suffering and dying together, bound by a comradeship and discipline which gives them by some strange spell a greater courage than any man could have alone.

It is the sense of comradeship among our men, and the ideals and traditions of their battalions or divisions, which enables them to go through such battles as those now being fought out east of Arras through intense shell fire and against masses of machine-guns.

It is a proof of the common valour of our men, apart from individual acts of heroism, that they have beaten back all German counter-attacks in spite of their own losses, and held on to ground gained by most desperate struggles.

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and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000	
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS,
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(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

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in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

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arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

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25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

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JUST ARRIVED

"INDIAN" MOTORCYCLES

ALL MODELS

	Prices
2¼ H.P. Lightweight opposed Cylinders	$500.00
5 " " Little Twin	$650.00
7-9 " Big Twin Powerpluss	$750.00
7-9 " Big Twin (Electric Model)	$850.00

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per —— Mr J. F. Austin, Mr G. E. Brodie, Mrs J. H. Berliner, Miss R. H. Berry, Mr B. M. Bryan, Mr and Mrs G. Bertalene, Mrs R. A. Brown, Mr A. B. Bayson, Mr and Mrs E. Bassett and 2 children, Mr R. J. Boughton, Mr R. C. Bonstead, Mr C. Cogle, Misses P. and C. Carvelhe, Mr Chit Yuan Ping, Mr A. J. Carson, Mr and Mrs J. Dunnas and 2 children, Mr G. A. Dunlop, Mr G. E. Davies, Mrs S. G. P. Escott, Mr and Mrs J. Fiduerus and child, Major and Mrs J. Fawcett and 2 children, Mr V. A. Foster, Miss F. Fisher, Mr G. F. Glen, Mr J. Hair, Mr G. A. Helvering, Mrs C. H. and Misses L. and H. Higgins, Mrs J. Hanson and 2 children, Mr R. Y. Hanlon, Mrs C. A. Hooper, Mr and Mrs P. Hecking, Mr C. Heucking Mrs W. R. Henderson, Mr T. W. Jones, Mr C. A. Jefferson, Mr and Mrs J. R. Jeffries, Mr T. Kubota, Mr D. Kirk, Mrs King, Mrs M. Kuyl and 3 children, Mr E. W. Kelley, Mr Lam Pak Tung, Mr and Mrs E. and Miss Licable, Mr Lam Ping, Mr Lam Yung Chow, Mr P. F. Liddell, Mr and Mrs L. Lanza, Mr and Mrs F. E. Moir and child, Miss A. Moir, Mr B. A. Millet, Mr D. J. Mahoney, Mr and Mrs M. D. Munn, Miss H. M. Mayhew, Mr S. N. Morse, Mr J. A. Mackinney, Mr D. McElhaven, Mr and Mrs W. A. Mentzer, Mr N. Marcennet, Mr W. A. Marshall, Mr C. E Meyer, Lt. W. Nicholson, Mr Ng Ni Hack, Mr S. Ohta, W. Ollenderff, Mr A. Osseria, Mr and Mrs C. P. Platt, Mr and Mrs E. Packer and child, Mrs G. Pardee, Mr F. Pfiffner, Mr L. Rosenthall, Mr L. E. Reynolds, Mr F. Racer, Capt. H. Roope, Mr J. R. Stokle, Mr E. V. Smith, Dr F. O. Stedman, Mr J. H. Scott, Mr W. G. Schilthius, Mr E. A. Sutter, Mr F. Samonte, Mr J. A. Sommerfeld, Mr S. Shimizu, Mr J. K. Tweed, Mr L. V. Tompkins, Mr A. G. Vanderslugs, Mr S. Verstaeg, Mr W. Wickers, Mr E. Wasselburgh, Miss J. C. Woodhouse, Mr E. A. Williams, Mr D. C. Worcester, Miss E. Whitehead, Mr J. Wolff, Mr and Mrs Yang Suipo and 3 children, Mr A. Bjornstad, Dr N. Bradley, Mr V. Haitama, Mr F. Fernandez, Mr and Mrs G. E. Magee, Master Magee, Mr T. Swin.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JULY 2, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Wl'ostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	29.64	79	96	s	1	b
Shanghai	"	29.64	76	95	s	2	o
Gutzlaff	"	29.79	83	87	—	0	b
Sharp Pk.	"	29.76	81	87	sw	1	b
Amoy	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	"	29.79	77	92	sw	2	o
Taihoku	5 a.	29.80	77	—	—	0	o
Taichu	"	29.80	77	—	ssE	2	b
Tainan	"	29.75	75	—	—	0	c
Koshun	"	29.78	79	—	s	4	b
Pescadores	"	—	77	95	E	1	b
Canton	6 a.	29.79	81	80	sw	2	c
Hongkong	"	29.79	—	—	sw	3	b
Gap Rock	"	29.78	81	86	wsw	4	b
Macao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	29.73	81	97	ssE	4	b
Phulien	7 a.	29.75	82	—	sw	2	b
Tourane	"	29.76	75	—	—	0	o
C. St. James	"	29.75	77	92	ssE	2	o
Aparri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	"	29.75	75	91	—	0	o
Manila	"	29.73	75	98	wsw	2	b
Legaspi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	"	29.86	75	—	—	0	rl
Labuan	"	29.79	77	94	sw	3	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, July 2, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow t thunder, v visibility, w dew, we)

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	20 "
One hour	25 "
Three hours	50 "
Six hours	70 "
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.60 cents.
Three hours	$1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers	With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour	0.20	0.40
One hour	0.30	0.60
Two hours	0.50	0.80
Three hours	0.70	1.00
Six hours	1.00	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents.
Quarter hour	10 "
Half hour	15 "
One hour	20 "
Every Subsequent hour	20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents.
Half hour	15 "
Hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than:—

To 4th mile—		
single	75 cents	1 hour.
return	$1.00	2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—		
single	$1.20	2 hours.
return	$1.50	4 "
Beyond 6th to 9th mile—		
single	$1.75	2½ "
return	$2.00	5 "
Beyond 9th to 11th mile—		
single	$2.00	3 "
return	$2.50	7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	04
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 "
From Clock Tower to Race Course	10 "
From Clock Tower to Bay View House	12 "
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 "
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger
Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	10 "
One hour	20 "
Two hours	35 "
Three "	50 "
Four "	60 "
Five "	70 "
Six "	75 "
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

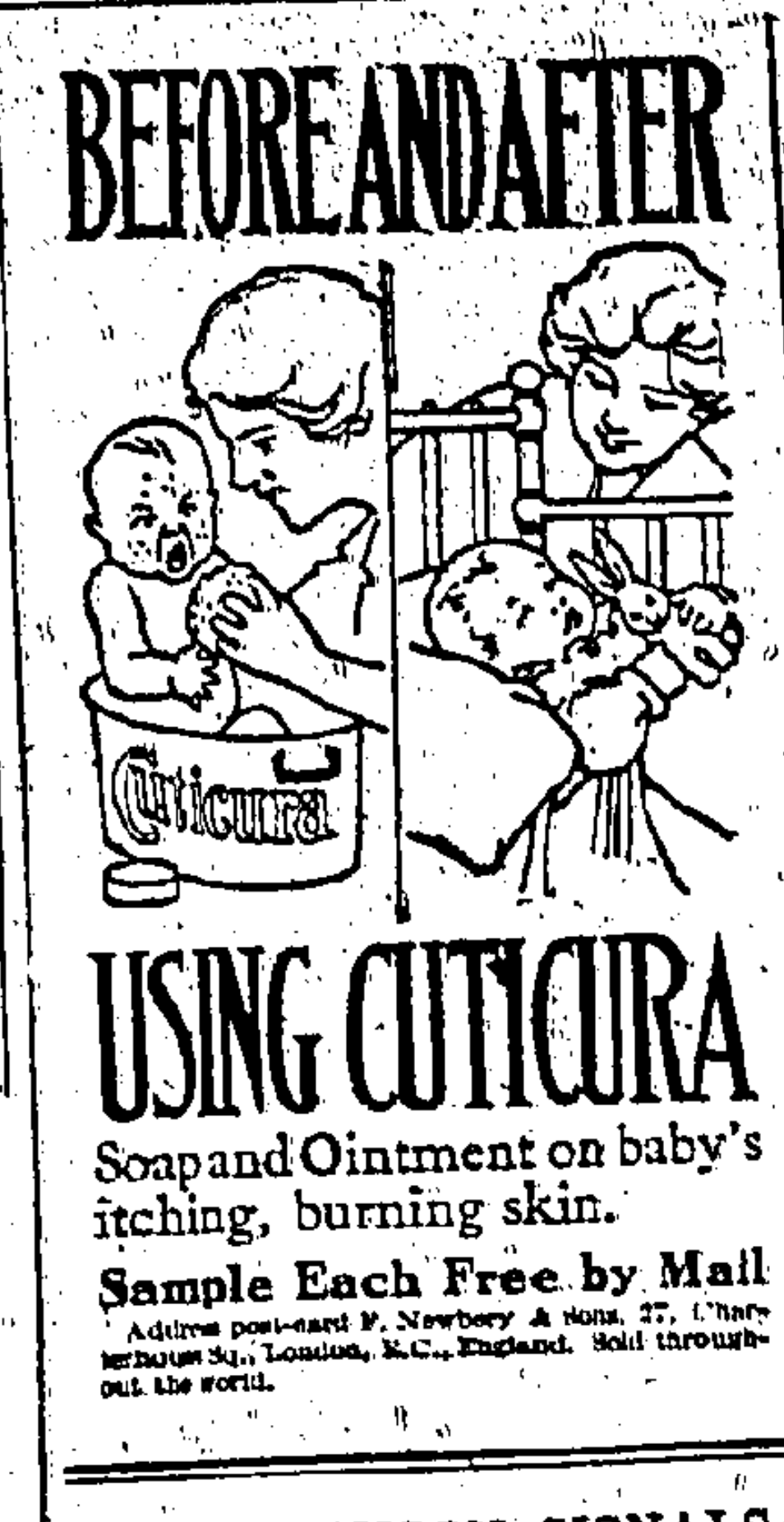
	Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour	25 cents.
Two hours	45 "
Three "	60 "
Four "	75 "
Five "	85 "
Six "	90 "
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	$ .40
Half hour	.60
One hour	.80
Two hours	1.40
Three "	2.20
Four "	2.40
Five "	2.80
Six "	3.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.



Soap and Ointment on baby's itching, burning skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail

Address post-card F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C., England. Sold throughout the world.

NEW TYPHOON SIGNALS.

New Local and Non-Local Storm Signal Codes will be introduced at Hongkong on 1st July, 1917, in place of the old Local Code, and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the Non-Local Signals. The new Local Code is given below:—

DAY SIGNALS.

1—Red cone, point upward, will mean a typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2—Black cone point upward—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.);

3—Black cone point downward—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.);

4—Black drum—Gale expected from the East (N.E to S.E.);

5—Black ball—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.)

6—Two black cones, top one inverted, bottom one point up—Gale expected to increase.

7—Black cross—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.—White, White, White.
2.—White, green, green.
3.—Green, white, white.
4.—Green, green, white.
5.—White, white, green.
6.—Green, green, green.
7.—Red, green, red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok, Tai Po to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h. mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new Non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 11.35—No returns from Japanese stations, Vladivostock and Weihaiwei. Pressure has decreased slightly along the east coast of China and over Luzon. It has increased slightly over S.W. China.

There appears to be a depression over N. China. The depression to the east of the Philippines has not developed.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 29.88 inches, against an average of 39.98 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 3rd July:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.W. or variable winds, moderate to light; fine to cloudy.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JULY.

The following Table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of July, 1917:—

Date.	Ends.		Begins.	
July 2nd,	5.31	a.m.	7.21	p.m.
" 3rd	5.32	"	7.21	"
" 4th,	5.32	"	7.21	"
" 5th,	5.33	"	7.21	"
" 6th,	5.33	"	7.21	"
" 7th,	5.34	"	7.21	"
" 8th,	5.34	"	7.21	"
" 9th,	5.35	"	7.21	"
" 10th,	5.35	"	7.21	"
" 11th,	5.35	"	7.21	"
" 12th,	5.36	"	7.21	"
" 13th,	5.36	"	7.21	"
" 14th,	5.36	"	7.21	"
" 15th,	5.37	"	7.21	"
" 16th,	5.37	"	7.20	"
" 17th,	5.38	"	7.20	"
" 18th,	5.38	"	7.20	"
" 19th,	5.38	"	7.20	"
" 20th,	5.39	"	7.19	"
" 21st,	5.39	"	7.19	"
" 22nd,	5.40	"	7.18	"
" 23rd,	5.40	"	7.18	"
" 24th,	5.40	"	18	"
" 25th,	5.41	"	7.17	"
" 26th,	5.41	"	7.17	"
" 27th,	5.42	"	7.16	"
" 28th,	5.42	"	7.16	"
" 29th,	5.43	"	7.15	"
" 30th,	5.43	"	7.15	"
" 31st,	5.44	"	7.14	"

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years, 87-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

July 3rd to 9th, 1917.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	High Water Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Low Water Height.
		h. m.	high.	h. m.	feet.
Tues.	3	m 7 32	7.2	m 0 19	2.9
		9 15 a	2.5	2 50 a	0.4
Wed.	4	m 8 1	7.8	m [illegible] 6	2.8
		0 15 a	2.0	2 31 a	0.3
Thur.	5	m 8 48	8.1	m 1 46	2.7
		10 17 a	3.9	4 11 a	0.2
Fri.	6	m 9 36	8.1	m 2 45	2.7
		11 31 a	4.8	4 52 a	0.2
Sat.	7	m 11 20	7.9	m 2 16	2.6
				6 34 a	0.0
Sun.	8	m 0 3	4.2	m 4 29	2.6
		m 1 20	7.4	6 17 a	0.4
Mon.	9	m 0 50	4.4	m 5 27	2.7
		0 15 a	6.7	7 1 a	1.0

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 30, 1917.

On London—	
Bank Wire	2/6¼
" On demand,	2/6 5/16
" 30 days' sight	2/6 7/16
" 4 months' sight,	2/6⅝
Credits, 4 months' sight,	2/7
Documentary, 4 months sight	2/7⅛
On Paris—	
On demand,	347
Credits, 4 months' sight,	357½
On New York—	
On demand,	60¼
Credits, 60 days sight,	—
On Bombay—	
Wire,	
On demand,	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire,	
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand,	107¼
On Manila—	
On demand,	120
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand,	117¼
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	46.
Sovereigns (Banks' Buying rate)	$7.85 n.
Silver (per oz.)	39½ d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	20¼% nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	¼% p.n.
Chinese Copper Cents	¼% p.n.
Rate of Native Interest	7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	4¼ dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

SHARE REPORT.

JUNE 30TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Q'tions 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$685 s.	Final of £2-3/- making £4-6 for 1916 and bonus of 10/ subject to deduction of Income tax	6¼ p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons ... $ 50	$342½	$7 final making $25 a/c 1915 and Interim of $18 a/c 1916	6½ p.c.
North China ... £5	T. 150	Int. div. of 15 % = 15/- at 3/3 5/16, $4.25 per share a/c 1916	
Unions ... $100	$835 s.	Final of $24 and bonus of $10 a/c 1915 and Interim of $30 a/c 1916	8½ p.c.
Yangtszes ... $ 60	$190 b.	$15 making $21 for 1915 and special of $3 on account 1916	7½ p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires ... $ 20	$142 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1915.	5¼ p.c.
Hongkong Fires ... $ 50	$325	$27 for 1915	8 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamship $50	$85	Int. of $5 a/c 1916-1917	10½ p.c.
Steamboats ... $ 15	$17½ b.	$1.25 for 1916	6¾ p.c.
Indo-Chinas—(Preferred) ... £5	$49 s.	Final of 3/- a/c 1916	6 p.c.
(Deferred) ... £5	$101	Final of 40/- a/c 1916	8 p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	120/- b.	5/- final making 7/- a/c 1916 free of income tax Coupon 28	7 p.c.
"Star Ferry ... $ 10	$29	$1.50 dividend & 45 cts. Bonus for year ending 30-4-16	6½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars ... $ 100	$99 b.	$12 for 1916	10½ p.c.
Malabon Sugars ... P. 30	$29 b.	P. 5 for 1916	15¼ p.c.
MINING.			
Kaibans ... £1	34/6 b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9	5 p.c.
Langkats ... Gldrs. 10	T. 15½ b.	Tls. 1 for 1916	
Raubs ... £1	$2.45		
Tronoh Mines ... £1	25/6 sa.	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916	12 p.c.
Ural Caspians ... £1	32/-	9 % for 1916	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $ 50	$73 s.	8 % for 1916 & bonus $2	7½ p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks ... $ 50	$115½ b.	Final $2.50 & bonus $6, making $11 a/c 1916	9 p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 93½ b.	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16	8½ p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels ... $ 50	$97 sa.	Final of $3 making $5 a/c 1916	5¼ p.c.
Central Estates ... $100	$97 s.	$7 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands ... $100	$93½ b.	Final div. of $3½ making $7 a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$4.30 b.	50 cents for 1916	
Kowloon Lands ... $ 30	$35 s.	$2 for 1916	
West Points ... $ 50	$73 b.	Final $3.25, making $5.25 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 92	6 % final making 12 % a/c 1916	8½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos ... T. 50	T. 135 b.	Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16	6⅔ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 124 b. 124½ sa.	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16	5 p.c.
Kung Yik ... T. 10	T. 14.60 b.	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	7 p.c.
Yangtszepoo T. 5	T. 5.79 b.		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos ... $ 15	$7	[illegible] cts. for 1916	9 p.c.
Light & Powers ... $ 5	$4½	$ for year ending 28-2-16	
China Providents ... $ 5	$7.60 b.	70 cents for 1916	9 p.c.
Dairy Farms ... $ 6	$22	$3 for year ending 31-7-16	12½ p.c.
Green Islands ... $ 7½	$7.30 b.	90 cents for 1916	12 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$48 b. & sa.	$4 a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents.	10 p.c.
Hongkong Ices ... $ 25	$201 b.	$1 final and bonus $1 making $ a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes ... $ 10	$27 b.		
Hongkong Tramways $5	$6.40 sa. 6.50 b.	Final of 23 % (48 cents per share) making 30 % a/c 1916	10 p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry	$10		
Peak Tramways ... $ 10	$9.10	7 % for 1916/1917	7 p.c.
do. (new) $ 1	90 cents		
Steam Laundry ... $ 5	$3.40 b.	25 cents for 1915/1916	8 p.c.
Union Waterboats ... $ 7	$13	12½ % for 1916	6 p.c.
Watsons	$7	70 cents for 1916	
William Powell ... $ 7	$6¼ b.	40 cents for 1915/1916	

b. buyers. s. sellers. sa. sales.

Telegraphic Add.: "RIALTO"
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MOXON & TAYLOR,
Share and General Brokers.

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